THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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VOLUME [illegible] } CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884. { *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH MAY.

THE MORNING ADVERTISER has a powerful leader on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It thus begins:

Lord Ripon has not been more fortunate with the Bill for the confiscation of the rights of Bengal landowners than he was with the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill —indeed he has been less fortunate, for the latter Bill did become an Act after its most objectionable causes had been eliminated and others rendered harmless, while it is very doubtful whether the Bengal Tenancy Bill has any chance of reaching its operative stage. The Bill has been amended by a Select Committee which has just reported, and as the Indian Government has transferred itself from Calcutta to the summer station at Simla, where contentious business is not taken, in the absence of non-official members of Council, no progress will be made with the measure before November next, by which time many things may have happened. However, the Indian Government, which has pursued in connexion with this Bill a policy so tortuous that it well deserves to be called Jesuitical, is understood to have one shot left in its locker. It is reported to be about to nominate a Roving Commission to inquire whether the Bill, as amended, and protested against by the native members of the Council among others, will be suitable to local requirements.

The idea of a Roving Commission has been given up by Government. It originated with Mr. Rivers Thompson.

THE WRITER then goes on:

A few months ago we heard only of the caste feelings of the European community in India who opposed the Ilbert Bill, as the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill was commonly named. Now it is the native landowners of Bengal and Behar who are being attacked with even less show of justice. The Viceroy, we have lately been reminded, when he was Lord Goderich, proclaimed himself, in a pamphlet that has been suppressed, "a Christian Communist," and this leaning to Socialism it is, perhaps, which is showing itself now in attempts to rob the zamindars of Bengal of their rights, confirmed by Lord CORNWALLIS, and recognised in the Act which transferred India from John Company to the Crown, as well as in the Royal proclamation which followed. The whole object of the Bill, as we showed a month ago, is to curry favour with the ryots or peasants at the expense of the landed proprietors—to repeat in India, in fact, the legislation which Mr. Gladstone applied to Ireland, and to reward a class which has been from time to time rebellious at the cost of a class which has over and over again demonstrated its loyalty at the risk of life and property. But in India the zemindars have a clear Parliamentary as well as hereditary title; and they are resolved not to be robbed without serious resistance. They have demanded that a fair and impartial Commission shall be appointed to take evidence on oath; they have also resolved to require that if the decision of such a Commission should go against them their land shall be bought from them by the Government at its value in the market, so that the cost of the risky experiments contemplated by the Administration against the advice of its most experienced and capable officials shall fall upon the Treasury instead of the landowners. In a very able memorial the zemindars have shown that they have not only been true to the English authority in times of difficulty, but that they have ever helped their tenants in times of famine, floods, and other distresses.

FURTHER:

But there is another argument against the Bill indicated in the memorial. The tendency of the measure is to throw the ryot into the hands of the money-lenders who have already in other parts of India, crushed the agriculturist to the earth, so that it has been necessary to take special steps for his release from a burden greater than he could bear. Hitherto in Bengal and Behar the prosperity of the landlord has been strictly dependent on that of the tenant, and in days of difficulty the former has always been both ready and willing to help the peasant to the utmost of his power. Now he is to be deprived of the motive for such help as well as the means. And yet he is face to face with the fact that the estates belonging to and administered by the Government are to be exempted from the operations of the Bill which is to impoverish him. He naturally wants to know why he is to be put at such a disadvantage—why he and the official managers of landed estates are not to be "tarred with the same brush."

THE WRITER thus concludes:

The *National Review* for April has a very good article on the Bill. But the best argument against it is that furnished by the consensus of official Reports on the subject. Take one of them, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, published last October in the *Gazette of India*. Here we read from the pen of an official only subordinate to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal himself no friend to the proposed legislation:—"The Bengal of to-day offers a startling contrast to the Bengal of 1793; the wealth and prosperity of the country have marvellously increased—increased beyond all precedent under the permanent settlement.. . A great portion of this increase is due to the Zamindari body as a whole, and they have been very active and powerful factors in the development of this prosperity." The Commissioner of Chittagong says the Bill "is likely to lead to a great amount of litigation, with its accompanying fraud and chicanery, which must in the end injure, and not benefit, the ryot;" and again, that "its provisions are quite inapplicable" to the conditions of things in his division. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division thinks the Bill "must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both." The Commissioner of Patna, in conference with six collectors, says "the net result of the Bill will be the extinction of the present class of occupancy ryots and the transfer of their rights to money-lenders." We could multiply such quotations *ad libitum*. In the face of them we must ask of the Government of India in the words of Lord Melbourne, "Can't they let in alone?" As the *Calcutta Englishman* has said. "The present legislation is brought forward after Reports, written from year to year, of unexampled prosperity, of prosperity increasing annually, and of a state of things when, if ever in the history of the country, the motto *quieta non movere* might be supposed to be the maxim of a Government ruling in the light of facts, and not making experiments for the pure purpose of testing them." And the *Hindu Patriot*, a newspaper managed by natives, has given the same excellent advice. Has not Mr. Gladstone enough on his hands without turning into discontent the loyalty of the most trustworthy class in India? Will he persist in upsetting a condition of things which has prevailed with vast advantage for over ninety years, which is guaranteed by a sacred compact?

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following remarks on the Maharaja of Durbangha's Minute of Dissent on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

The Maharajah of Darbhanga declares that the Bill "has created an amount of ill-feeling and distrust, never before excited by any project of legislation." To English readers, mindful of Lord Ripon's exploits in this direction in the miserable agitation connected with the Ilbert Bill No. 1, this statement in regard to the Ilbert Bill No. 2 will sound rather strong. But we entirely believe it to be strictly and literally true. The disastrous results of Lord Ripon's former efforts have been happily confined within comparatively small limits —far smaller than seemed possible at one time—owing partly to the moderation and self-restraint of the outraged Anglo-Indian community, who rightly refused to regard the natives as in any way accomplices of the Government, and partly to the good sense and kindly disposition of the native community, who in like manner refused to turn against their old friends at the bidding of a tyrannical faction. But it is already evident that the mischief and social disruption produced by this Ilbert Bill No. 2 will be far-reaching indeed. Its supporters, here and in India, are not content with merely attacking the owners of landed property in Bengal and Behar. They use the Bill as an excuse for continuing those tirades against the British Raj which were the disgrace of the Ilbert faction in the late troubles—whilst, just as in the earlier agitation, a short of mock loyalty to the person of Lord Ripon is made to serve as a cloak both for abuse of the native aristocracy and for hatred of the English name. The Anglo-Indian supporters of the Bill are, with one or two notable and deplorable exceptions, utterly insignificant; for in India they consist of a few fanatical Radical sectaries whose heads have been turned by official responsibility, whilst in England they appear to be represented by a few persons who would be otherwise unknown altogether. But the Native supporters of Lord Ripon, though probably not much more numerous, naturally belong to that very class which a wise ruler would have strenuously endeavoured to render well affected alike to their Native superiors and to the English rule. We have always held that a potent influence for good lies unutilised in the Anglicised community of Bengal, whom we have been training as a middle-class in Calcutta and elsewhere, and who might well become, in god's providence, a valuable link between the English and Indian races. But alas! Lord Ripon's blind folly has set this small but important class in direct opposition both to their own countrymen and to their English fellow-subjects; and that fact alone is sufficient to justify the Maharajah's statement.

WE RECEIVED too late yesterday from Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor C. I. E., Honorary Secretary, Mahomedan Literary Society, a copy of the correspondence conveying a message of Condolence from the Society to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and acknowledging the same. His Excellency the Viceroy has communicated to the Secretary through His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the sincere thanks of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to the Society for this loyal expression of Condolence onthe death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Englishman*:

Simla May, 10.—At the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the Bills amending the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and the Burma Courts Act of 1875, will be taken into consideration and probably passed.

Was it not decalred by Lord Northbrook that all Bills of general importance should be passed at the Calcutta Session of the Legislative Council? Should the Stamp Bill and the Legal Practitioners Bill be passed at Simla?

IT WOULD appear that a destructive earthquake occurred in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, which was felt at 9-20 on the morning of the 22nd April. The centre of the shock appeared to be at Peldon, Langenhoe, and Widenhoe. In the latter town the church and most of the houses were much damaged, and but few chimney stacks were left standing. At Langenhoe, the church was totally destroyed, many houses were completely wrecked, and nearly all chimney stacks thrown down. At Peldon, the chimney stacks were also over-thrown, and most of the houses unroofed. At Colchester, the chief town in Essex, the spire of the congregational church was shaken down, and the church itself almost demolished, as well as hundreds of chimneys thrown down. The streets of the town were strewn with the wreckage of the different houses, and one child was killed by the falling ruins. The damage at Colchester alone is estimated at £20.000. The shock of the earthquake was also severely felt at Ipswich, Chelmsford, Maldon and Sudbury, and more slightly in parts of the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and many intermediate places. It was also distinctly felt in London and the surrounding districts. A loud rumbling noise resembling thunder accompanied the shock.

MR. CHILDERS, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, brought forward his financial statement on the 24th of April. The statement shows the financial condition of the country to be flourishing, the estimated surplus of the current year amounting to £263,000. The only fiscal change proposed in the budget is a reduction in the duty on cabs to 15 shillings per annum. Mr. Childers further proposes to substitute 10-shilling token pieces, composed of 9-10ths of gold and 1-10th alloy, for the present half sovereign, applying the profit to the restoration of the full weight of the large amount of light sovereigns at present in circulation. The question of the introduction of sixpenny telegrams has been postponed for the present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further proposes to reduce the interest on the National Debt by giving holders of the present 3 per cent. stocks the option of converting them into $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stocks. The substituted stocks for the former are to be at the rate of 102 for every hundred converted, and for the latter at the rate of 108 for every £100 of stock held. The dividends on the new stock are to be payable quarterly, and the stock is not to be redeemable before the year 1905.

THE LAST Tuesday mail from Calcutta will be despatched on the 20th instant, the next mail leaving on Saturday, the 24th of May.

MR. W. S. SETON-KARR writes as follows to the *Times*:

The character of public men ought not to be lightly aspersed. Lord Canning is dead and has left neither son nor brothers. Many of those who served in close confidential relation to him—Sir Henry Durand, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey, Mr. A. R. Young—have followed him to the grave. Sir Bartle Frere and Sir John Peter Grant, his former colleagues, are at present incapacitated from taking part in public discussions. I should like to add my small tribute to that already rendered to Lord Canning's character by such competent judges as Colonel Yule and Sir O. Cavenagh. During and after the Mutiny I had abundant opportunities of observing the demeanour of Lord Canning in trying and difficult conjunctures; of intentional rudeness or discourtesy he was incapable. Granting the good faith and the honest belief of the narrator of the incident in Mr Mackenzie's work it is tolerably clear that there must be another side to the story; and even admitting that a high-minded statesman may, from exceptional causes, once depart from his habitual dignity and calmness, any story imputing intentional rudeness or violent language or manner to Lord Canning ought to be received with the utmost caution. I knew the late Viceroy tried in many ways, and I never knew him other than dignified and magnanimous. To borrow an expression from an early poem of Lord Tennyson's:

"*His* mute dust
"We honour, and his living worth."

It would be well if those now responsible for the good government of India were animated by something akin to his serene intellect and his stately policy.

DEATH, says a London correspondent, has been unusually busy in the world of letters during the last few days. To say nothing of Trubner who did more for Oriental literature than any living English publisher, we have lost, in Charles Reade, the last of the popular novelists of what may be approximately described as the middle period of the present century, and in Byron has passed away the most prolific, if not the most successful, play-wright of the age.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.

THE LIBERAL has the following:

The *Hindu Patriot* has given currency to the opinion, and notice that Babu Peary Mohun Mookerji gave vent to it at the meeting of the last British Indian Association, that the deputation of the Indian Reform Association in England to Lord Kimberley on the subject of the Civil Service age was a mistake and that their memorial would have met with better results, if it had come to India and gone back to England through the medium of the Government of India. The very fact that the Secretary of State received the deputation shows that its proceedings were not irregular, and when we consider that the memorialists were in England and not in India, and that many of them were Europeans, it disposes of the other argument that the memorial ought to have travelled to and from India.

Our contemporary has evidently misapprehended us. We did not mean that the deputation should have come over to India. Far from it. What we meant

was that the deputation or rather the Indian Reform Association in England should have asked the representative associations in India to move the Government of India on the subject, and we feel confident that Lord Ripon would have supported our prayer. Being thus backed the London Committee should have gone up to the Secretary of State, who is a Court of Appeal. With the Viceroy in our favour the Secretary of State would have ten times hesitated to give the reply he did return to the deputation, Unfortunately the deputation put the cart before the horse.

IN THE BENARES division a maniacal Brahmin set the village of Nariyan on fire while the people were asleep, and armed with an axe, cut down indiscriminately every man, woman, and child who came in his way. He, himself was eventually overtaken by the flames and burnt to a cinder.

A REPORT comes from Kabul that the Ameer goes to Kandahar and Herat, with the object of coming to terms with the hostile faction in those parts, delegating the government of Kabul and that portion of his dominions to Parwanah Khan.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE contradicts the rumour that Rana Jalumisngjee, uncle of His Highness the Rao of Cutch and father of His Highness's second Ranee, had been ejected from his territory.

THE JOURNAL DE ST. PETERSBURG states that Gospodin Lebeduff, the head of the custom-house at Baku, has been despatched to Akhal and Merv to organise a customs service in the Turkoman region.

IF A REPORT in the St. Petersburg *Viedo mosti* is to be relied upon, the recent delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier has resulted in the addition of some 11,000 square versts of territory to the Czar's dominions. This acquisition, which is about equal to the area of Bavaria, is said to be rich in mines and forests. The Chinese Government is reported by the Pekin papers to be engaged in studding the whole length of the western frontier with forts, and in strengthening the defences in Kashgaria. At the present moment, when the Celestial Empire is threatened with French invasion in the south, and when the British Government is fully engaged with its troubles in the Soudan, there can be little wonder if Russia seizes the opportunity to push forward another stage with her aggressive policy.

THE MEMBERS of the Northbrook Indian Club having transmitted addresses of condolence to Her Majesty and the Duchess of Albany have received the following acknowledgments :

"Windsor Castle, April 6, 1884. Sir Henry Ponsonby begs leave to assure Mr. Sethna that the wreath sent by the Indian community was duly placed in the Chapel and their kindness fully,, appreciated by the Queen.—To R D Sethna, Esq." Claremont, Esher.—Mr. R. H. Collins has received the commands of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany to thank the members of the Indian community resident in London for their kind address of sympathy.—To R. D. Sethna, Esq. April 12, 1884.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY.

THE TOTAL value of gold imported into British India during the year 1883-84 was Rs. 54,694,568 and that of silver was Rs. 74,085,665. The exports of the same metals were Rs. 61,412, and Rs. 10,023,525, respectively. The net-imports of both metals may be valued at Rs. 118,694,696 only.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Bissen Chunder Dutt, First Grade Superintendent in the Bengal Postal Circle, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General of the Behar Circle in the room of Mr. Roussac gone on leave. This is the second time that Mr. Dutt has been so appointed.

OUR CORRESPONDENT at Bhawanipore in the Burdwan District writes :

Rumour is afloat that the Government had not the patience to wait till the receipt of the reports of the officers employed in surveying the right bank of the river Damoodar during last winter, but decided the Damoodar Embankment question when the survey works were in progress by desiring its upper Subordinate Officers not to open it. If the rumour be true the action of Government in dealing with this important question reflects great discredit upon it. It is a most unfortunate thing for the poor impoverished and ruined ryots of a large number of villages on the banks of the Damoodar.

SOME PLUCKED candidates at the last Muktearship examination have laid these complaints before us. They say that the examination was so difficult that out of 3000 candidates only 500 have passed. Muktears have no business with the law of Jurisprudence, yet questions were set on that subject. The questions on other subjects were equally difficult, so much so that even B. L candidates would have been staggered if they had to answer them. The questions were set in the vernacular language, and the examiners besides making a parade of their legal lore did not fail to show their linguistic acquirements, for they coined new words and phrases for the questions they put. If these complaints be well-grounded, there ought to be a second examination.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Debrugurh :

On the 19th April there was a row or fracas between the Mussulmans and Hindus residing here, the former wanted to slaughter a cow in the midst of the Hindu quarter which the latter would not allow. The Hindus were upcountry Kenzas. The Hindus at last succeeded in snatching the animal and sending it to the Police. Preparations were made for another row next day and the consequence would have been serious but for the timely presence of Babu Kantichunder Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Mahomedans have gone to Court.

THE SAME correspondent writes :

Great sensation has been created by an act of the Chief Engineer, Assam Railway, Makim section. He ordered a grog shop to be burnt down at Margherita. The reason assigned, we hear, was to remove a source of temptation from the Railway coolies, who might get drunk and make themselves unfit for work. The case is under investigation.

WE HAVE received from an expert the following criticisms on the Bengali translation of *Charuk Sanhita* by Pundit Abinash Chunder Kaviratna. The critic observes :

We have collated the translation with the original Sanskrit and find that the writer has scarcely been able to preserve the meaning of the text in the translation. The inaccurate rendering is so flagrant that it would be no exaggeration to say that those translations are wrong. We can scarcely suppress our regret that the translator has with the aid of the Bartollah Press converted *Charuk Sanhita* into an old Bengali Punjika. To give illustrations of the rendering we will cite a few passages. The writer has given the following rendering of a well-known text which we reproduce here :—

স্থূলকায় ব্যক্তির স্থৌল্য বিনাশের জন্য গুরু পাকী এবং যে সমস্ত আহার দ্বারা শরীর স্নিগ্ধ ও পুষ্ট হয় এরূপ আহার করিতে দিবেক—

This rendered into English reads thus. To reduce flesh of bulky persons they should be given for food such articles of diet as take time for digestion, and such others which when eaten coo's the system and nourishes it.

Pundits interpret the passage this wise—

The thickness of bulky people may be reduced if they take for food such articles of diet as take long time for digestion and which at the same time does not cool the system and contribute to its nourishment. Again, Kaviratna Mahasay in another place renders a passage into

বিষাক্ত বস্তুর ব্যবহার কারী

The correct rendering of which should be

বিষম আহার

There is a great difference between

বিষম আহার and বিষাক্ত বস্তু.

Our critic then gives by way of example some erroneous renderings of the names of some drugs which we need not reproduce here.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following from a correspondent at Bhastara in the Hooghly District :

You have given out the name of the successful student of the Bombay University who has won the Cobden medal, but you have taken no notice of the winner of the same honour from the Calcutta University. That fortunate student is Babu Probhat Chundra Sinha, son of our respected zemindar Babu Juggessur Sinha ! This young man has not only won the Cobden medal but being first in the first class has earned the University gold medal and books to the value of Rs. 100. There is one fact which deserves prominent notice and that is that since 1878 none who had passed the Honors Examination in History and Political Economy had been considered fit to be placed in the first class and consequently none had received the University gold medals and prizes. Besides, this is the first time that any one has been able to secure both the University and Cobden medals.

FROM THE statement of salt revenue prepared by the Department of Finance and Commerce comprising figures from the year 1879-80 to the year 1883-84 we gather the following facts. The salt revenue for all India in the month of March of the five years above mentioned was—

1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84
60,93,000	65,93,000	61,77,000	57,50,000	54,32,000

The total revenue of all India at the end of each of the five years was—

6,92,64,,000 | 6,77,43,000 | 6,99,62,000 | 5,74,58,000 | 5,83,61,000

It will be noticed that the revenue for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 have perceptibly declined for which no explanation has been given. It would have been most satisfactory if a comparison had been instituted between the revenues derived in the year before the introduction of the scheme of equalization and the years under the operation of that scheme.

WE THANK the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for kindly furnishing us with copies of telegrams relating to the enforcement of quarantine rules. At Persia quarantine rules have been enforced against all vessels arriving from India and Saigon. At Aden B quarantine rules have been enforced against all vessels arriving from Singapore, Point-de Galle, Colombo, Persia and Saigon.

FRIDAY, 16TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following for solution :

A certain immoveable property has been *sold and* in the deed of sale there is a clause to the effect that should the purchaser find difficulty in registering it, the consideration money paid by him would be returned with interest. Would any of your readers inform me whether this deed would be looked on as an instrument comprising or relating to two distinct matters or not, namely a deed of sale and contract and whether it came under the first or second clause of Section 7 of the Stamp Act ?

WE HAVE received a copy of correspondence between Babu Unoorup Chunder Mookerjea, zemindar, Jonye, and the Magistrate of Hooghly and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division regarding the permission solicited by the former to concede to him the privilege of sending official reports on Road Cess Fund accounts either by zemindari Dak or on Her Majesty's service. The Babu being connected with the local Municipality and the Road Cess Committee and being a person of some influence in his town is often called upon to submit reports and opinions on local questions, and he complains that the transmission of such reports and opinions entail upon him unnecessary expense in the shape of postage. Of course the officers referred to have informed him that they have no power to grant him the privilege asked for. While we sympathize with Babu Unoorup for the hardship of his situation we may assure him that under the rules of official correspondence, local fund officials and persons unconnected with the Government service are not considered privileged officers. The same rule applies to the public when communicating with Government officers regarding municipal and other local matters. But they can send their covers marked as "Service Unpaid" and the Department will allow the postage to be paid by the officer with whom he corresponds. We refer Babu Unoorup to article 326 of the Postal Guide under the head of official correspondence.

AT LAST Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has been confirmed in his appointment as a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court. We congratulate Bombay on this auspicious event.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir George Balfour has given notice on going into Committee of Ways and Means, to move the following resolution :

"That considering the unexampled liberality of the Government of India in freeing the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom landed on the extensive coasts of India from all import duties, whereby the home trade and industries have been largely benefited; also looking at the assurances and promises given during the last three budgets that all silver plate manufactured in India would be admitted into the United Kingdom without any liability to either customs or excise duties; and in so resolving this House desire to record their wish to show respect to the claims and representations so strongly urged by the Government in India and by the India Government at home to act justly and fairly in regard to the admission into England of Indian silver manufactures.

SO THE poor Bengali is to suffer for the sake of Simla conservancy. A Committee presided over by Mr. Mackenzie has been appointed on the subject. That Committee recommended that a conservancy tax should be levied on "loafers," and the "domestic arrangement of the Bengali Babu should be attended to." "The Babu draws extra pay as house-rent, when he is at Simla, but he clubs together in large numbers and saves heavily out of his house allowance. In the interest of hygiene it is proposed that he should diffuse himself more freely, and for this purpose it is suggested that his house allowance should not exceed the sum which he is shown to have actually spent as rent. *Do not the Europeans chum, and do they spend the whole of their Simla allowances ?*

SATURDAY, 17TH MAY.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Medical Officer of Khulna, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Metropolitan Circle, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major K. P. Gupta.

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Englishman* :

Mr. Pedder lectures to-night at the Society of Arts on "The law of landlord and tenant in India," and doubtless there will be some sparring over the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which subject has again been to the fore this week. In Mr. Lethbridge's letters to the *Times*. Mr. Lethbridge has shown, by reference to Dr. Hunter's *Statistical Account of Bengal*, and to Mr. Grote's *Statistics of Mr. Wilson's Income-tax* (which included profits from land) that the vast majority of Bengal zemindars are by no means the bloated millionaires whom the Government can properly rob and despoil—that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, probably suppose them to be. Mr. Pedder, who is a retired Bombay civilian and Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Indian Office, is known to look with deep suspicion on the revolutionary tendencies of the present Government of India, so it will be interesting to note how he will reconcile his known opinions with that extreme official decorum which is characteristic of the India Office.

ALSO the following :

Apropos of the Northbrook Club, the effect of the abandonment of the Ilbert Bill is making itself pleasantly felt here,

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as in every other affair in which Englishmen and natives used to co-operate in London. The Committee of the Club is awaking into activity, have organised not only a monthly house-dinner, like that of last Tuesday, with Mr. Stanhope in the chair—next month Professor Fawcett will preside—but also a monthly "At Home," or afternoon gathering of members and their friends. Last Wednesday was held the first of this series of "At Homes, due largely to the cheery energy of Mr. Fitzgerald of the India Office; and it was a grand success, the rooms being full of Indians and Anglo Indians—among the latter being Sir Henry Daly, Mr. Andrew Cassels, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. H. G. Keene, Mr. George Batten, the Rev. James Long, and a number of others.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following on the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill :

The present mail has brought with it the *Gazette of India* of March 29, 1884, containing a copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee—together with the dissents of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, the Hon. T. M. Gibbon, and the Hon. H. J. Reynolds. The dissent of the Hon. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, though published in Calcutta last week, will, of course, not reach England for a fortnight yet. We propose next week to issue a special supplement containing the dissent of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, which is a masterly exposition of the views of the enlightened Native community on this unfortunate measure. It is becoming more and more evident that the whole Native community is dismayed at the prospect of endless litigation and anarchy that is opened up by the Bill. With the exception of a few unquiet spirits who have nothing to lose and much to gain from a general upset—aided, perhaps, by a small clique of theory-mongers, who desire only to air their very vague and shallow notions of political economy—the Bill is condemned by every Native gentleman in Bengal. The Hon. Kristodas Pal hits the very worst blot on the Government proposals when he says, "The middle-man, of course, gains much more than what he has under the existing law, but the *bona fide* cultivator, in whose behalf the greatest anxiety was evinced in the Committee, will, I fear, be practically worse off than he is at present."

THERE WERE 272 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th May of which 91 were from cholera, 20 from small-pox, 53 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints, 4 from suicide and accidents, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from spleen diseases, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 49. Amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 38·8. There is a perceptible decrease in cholera and small-pox and the death-rate is normal, being 32·7 per 1000 of population.

THE DEATH is announced of Babu Gya Pershad, the well-known banker, at Allahabad.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS does not seem to understand "Strachinanity." It is the anti-Bengali doctrine of the Brothers Strachey, which was profusely circulated through the columns of the *Pioneer*, when that paper was within the grasp of the Brothers.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces for 1883. 2. Report Do. (Civil) of Do. 3. Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India in the year 1883 corrected and reduced. Meteorological Records for November and December 1883. 5. Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1883. 6. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for nine months, April to December 1883. 7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. II, February, 1884. 8. The Indian Selector, April, 1884. 9. Bengali Grammar. By Kalipuddo Banerjea. 10. Kashmir Flower containing a short History of Kashmir, a Geneological Table of Rajas with dates &c By Hurrish Chunder. 11. Nowratan, by Moulvi Syed Ashruf-ud-din Ahmad—author of the "Tuhfa-i-Sakhan" and the Shratnamah" and Matwalli of the Mahsinya Emambarah at Hooghly.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 10.—The solution of the Oriental Bank's difficulties is maturing, and a scheme is being prepared to form a new Bank and Estates of the Company in order to take over the property in Ceylon and Maritius.—News from the Cape states that a rising has taken place in Zululand, and that the British Resident has been attacked and has asked for assistance.

10.—Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the place where the Egyptian Conference would be held was not yet fixed. The basis of the Conference, he said, was contained in the British Government's invitation to the Powers. It was, however within the discretion of any Power to raise any other questions besides the financial one, but if so, it would be like calling for a new Conference. The right Hon. gentleman said he could not undertake to say that the Powers would forbear from going beyond the terms of the invitation.

10. The difference between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury has been arranged in accordance substantially with the views of the former.

12.—The *Times* publishes a telegram to-day that a treaty of peace was signed between France and China at Tientsin on the 11th of May. China recognises the French Protectorate over Tonquin and Annam, with the existing frontier. The contracting parties will together regulate the frontier, the police, and the customs. The provinces of Quangsi, Quangtung and Yunnan will be opened to trade. No indemnity will be paid by China.

12.—Referring to the *Observer's* statement in yesterday's issue, that orders had been given at Cairo to prepare for the despatch of ten thousand men, in October next, to relieve General Gordon, it appears that orders have not yet been received, but are hourly expected. The proposed expedition is in accordance with the advice of the military authorities.

13.—The news of the Franco-Chinese treaty, contained in the *Times'* telegram of yesterday, is confirmed.

13.—In reply to the vote of censure proposed last night by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on the Government attitude towards General Gordon, Mr. Gladstone said that he owed a duty both to General Gordon and the country, and must consider English blood and treasure, and the difficulties of the climate. He would, nevertheless, employ every means to protect General Gordon, if he was endangered.

The debate was adjourned.

14.—On the resumption of the debate on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion in the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen made speeches severely criticising Mr. Gladstone's declaration of the previous day as being incommensurate with General Gordon's danger. The Marquis of Hartington reiterated the impossibility of asking for a British expeditionary force before September, but his lordship said that if it was necessary, and the practicability of an expedition proved, the country would not grudge, at any sacrifice, to rescue General Gordon and the beleaguered garrisons. The House negatived the motion with a majority in favour of Government of 303 votes against 275, the Irish members voting with the minority. News from the Cape states that the rebellious Zulus have been repulsed by the British Resident.

Cairo, May 14.—Another Egyptian battalion is being despatched to Assouan. The British Government have vetoed the despatch of Egyptian troops to Wady Halfa from Assouan, and also deprecate Nubar Pasha's departure from Cairo to attend Egyptian Conference.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE history of the Bengal Tenancy Bill admirably illustrates the vicious character of the Indian Legislature. The Legislative Council is a farce ; it exists only to register the decrees of the Executive Government. The Tenancy Bill was proposed by the Executive Government of Bengal, was revised by the Executive Government of India, and was sanctioned by the executive head of the India Office. Then was the farce enacted of the introduction of the Bill into the Legislative Council. This Council consists of both official and non-official, European and Native members, but it is so constituted that the official members always outnumber the non-official. There was the usual mock debate, prolonged, able and animated, but the result was as was anticipated. The non-official members, seeing the overwhelming majority against them, did not dare propose the throwing out of the Bill. The Bill was in due course referred to the Select Committee. This Committee, as usual, commanded a standing official majority. In addition to the preponderance of the official element, the Lieutenant-Governor introduced his sub or as some say his Mentor the Revenue Secretary, to the sittings of the committee, whether His Honour was present or not. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga took objection to Mr. MacDonnell's presence as being opposed to the rules of the Council, but the Chairman of the Committee ruled that he had power to admit any one to the sittings of the Council. We do not deny his power to admit any person as a witness or one intending to supply information to the Committee ; but we doubt whether he has the power to admit a person who is neither a member nor a witness to the sittings of the Committee from day to day and permit him to take part in the deliberations of the Committee. We are not aware of any rule which vests the Chairman with this extraordinary power. If the Lieutenant-Governor was competent to introduce his Revenue Secretary to the sittings of the Select Committee, would the same liberty be accorded to the Maharaja of Durbhanga to introduce his Private Secretary? But let that pass. The Select Committee laboured hard holding sittings three days a week, and for four hours daily. Their labours are embodied in the Amended Bill, and the report of the majority of the Committee. The unfortunate minority have recorded their dissents. How does our Executive Legislature treat them ? It has issued two letters one to the Government of Bengal and the other to the High Court inviting their opinion on the provisions of the Bill traversing over the whole range of the Bill, discussing in detail the recommendations of the Select Committee, but hardly touching upon one point of the dissenting members' note except upon the minute of Mr. Reynolds, himself an official, and the representative of the Bengal Government in the Council. The non-official members are not shewn even the common courtesy of having their dissents referred to the Bengal Government for consideration. This is the way Indian legislation is carried on—this the way the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council are treated. Could there be a greater mockery and delusion than this ? And yet we are told that the legislature will hold with an even hand the balance of justice between the landlord and the tenant in this momentous question.

Rumours were abroad that the Government of India are anxious for a compromise. The *Pioneer* published some articles on the subject which seemed to us to be inspired, and which advocated compromise. And intelligence came to us from the India Office, that a compromise was talked of. But where is the compromise and what is the compromise ? The letters of the Government of India before us give no sound whatever on the subject. On the contrary, they endorse all that has been done by the Select Committee, or recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor or his mentor. The letter to the Bengal Government is a running commentary upon the Bill not so much upon principles as upon executive details. The particular questions which are referred to the Local Government for opinion are as follows :

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlords' improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water, and the payments of compensation ; and, if so, what form such provisions should take?

(2) Whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those dependent taluqs, the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zemindar, who is responsible for its realisation. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patni* procedure should be applied to them.

(3) Whether the same procedure can be made applicable also to the recovery of arrears of road cess and public works cess from rent-free tenure-holders.

(4) Whether any provisions are required in the Bill with respect to tenants of homestead or *bastu* land which is not a part of an occupancy-holding. The select Committee have omitted chapter VII of the original Bill on the ground that it was inapplicable to the very varying conditions attaching to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, and that they had not before them the information requisite to dealing with the questions involved. It is desirable that information of this description should, if possible, be supplied.

(5) Whether the saving of customary and other conditions specifically applied in section 214 of the revised Bill to *utbandi* and *halhasili* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names ; and whether any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong Division.

(6) Whether it would be possible to specify for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections any such transferable occupancy rights as those in *guzashta* and *gora* holdings.

(7) Whether it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price lists which have been published during the past twelve years ; and what would be the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists.

It will be seen from the above that the Government has given up the idea of appointing a Roving Commission to take evidence upon the Bill. Again selected officers are to be consulted, and they will doubtless be selected according to their predelections, and we will be greatly mistaken if they do not give their opinions in consonance with those of the Government.

The letter to the High Court contains the following questions :

(*a*) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits, and in particular, whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(*b*) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a retrial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. "We are aware," the Committee say in referring to this point, "that a Judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial, unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant, or

that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging *tactics* the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues."

"The proposal before us," they continue, "was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried, except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed; but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us, and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court."

(c) A suggestion that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him, except on depositing the amount of the decree.

We have neither time nor space to discuss all the points raised in the letter to the Government of Bengal. The Government of India admits that the Select Committee have gone much further than the original Bill in seeking to strengthen the position of the rayat. The law will presume every tenant to be an occupancy rayat unless proved to the contrary. It will give little facility to enhancement of rent and will fully secure the rayat freedom of sale of his holding. With the three Fs thus secured the rayat's position may be impregnable, while the poor zemindar is not allowed even ordinary facility for the realization of his just dues. We give below this part of the letter to the Government of Bengal:

The several questions in connection with this chapter on which the Select Committee specially desire to have the advice of the Bengal Government, have already been noticed. The specific proposal put forward by the zemindars with the view of shortening the procedure in rent-suits was that a landlord should be permitted to institute a collective suit against any number of tenants belonging to one village by means of a single plaint. The advantages claimed for this procedure appear to be (1) the reduction in the stamp-duty and possibly in pleader's fees; (2) the possible reduction of process-fees, as the notices could be served by one process server on the same date on all the defendants, and possibly also on the plaintiff's witnesses; (3) the hearing of the cases on the same date. It is obvious that all advantage from this procedure ceases from the appearance of the parties in Court. Each case would have to be heard separately, and would require a separate decree and separate execution-process. The merits of the scheme are thus very limited; but also the zemindars have laid much stress on it, the Government of India would like it to be carefully considered by the Government of Bengal. It may, however, be observed that the advantages claimed for the scheme might, to a great extent, be obtained by executive orders under the existing law. The stamp-duty or rent-suits might, for instance, be reduced, and a lower scale of fees prescribed for processes issued on the same day on persons residing in the same village. It must, however, be borne in mind that any proposal to reduce court-fees, either generally or in rent-suits, cannot be considered with exclusive reference to Bengal.

The possibility of facilitating the service of the summons might also be considered, and the Government of India, as already mentioned, proposes to ask the advice of the High Court on this chapter. But it will gladly welcome any suggestions which local officers may offer for attaining the object of a speedier and cheaper method of recovering arrears, provided always that it does not jeopardise the raiyat's right to have his case fully heard, and that it does not require him to pay money into Court before his liability to pay is established. The Committee aim at securing an important and very necessary reform by the provision of section 164. It is desirable to know if, in the opinion of local officers, the section is sufficient to fulfil this purpose.

By Chapter XVI the method of summary sale is made applicable to tenures other than *putni* tenures which may hereafter be registered. It is expedient that no time should be lost in considering this scheme for registering tenures, so that, if it be found feasible, it may be introduced into the Bengal Council at an early date.

It will be seen from the above that the Government of India would give very little facility for the recovery of rent. More hereafter.

MR. GRANT DUFF WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING.

ONCE more the High Court has vindicated the Majesty of Law. Once more has the High Court curbed the caprice of despotic power. We have before us the full text of the judgment of the Madras High Court in the suit for damages against the Madras Government for the arbitrary dismissal of a Municipal Commissioner. The case was heard by a Full Bench consisting of Justices Kernan, Mathuswamy Iyer, and Hutchins. Mr. Justice Kernan delivered judgment. The facts of the case are thus set forth by his Lordship: This is an action brought by Vijiaraghava Chari against the Secretary of State for India for alleged wrongful removal by the Governor of Madras in Council, of the plaintiff from the office of a Municipal Commissioner of Salem. On the 8th of February 1882, the plaintiff was elected by the rate-payers of Salem, one of the Municipal Commissioners of that town, under the provisions of Section 9 of the Town Municipal Act III of 1871. Notification of his election was published in the *Gazette* of the 23rd of February 1882, and he entered on the duties of his office. In 1883, the Governor in Council made an order, which purported to be under the powers given by Section 9 of Act III of 1871, removing the plaintiff from being such Commissioner. That order was published in the *Gazette*, dated the 23rd of May 1883. Section 9 of Act III of 1871 contains the following provision:—"The persons so elected shall continue in office for three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Governor in Council may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty." The plaintiff alleges in his plaint that he had not been guilty of any misconduct or of neglect of duty. On the 8th of June 1883, the plaintiff petitioned the Governor in Council for information on the grounds of his removal. And on the 4th of July, he was informed in reply that such information was declined. The defendant filed a written statement stating that the Governor in Council had received information of certain acts and conduct of the plaintiff, and that the Governor in Council came to the conclusion that there was reason to believe that plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct, and plaintiff was removed from office under the provisions contained in Section 9 of the Act. The defendant under an order of the High Court subsequently furnished further particulars of the information received as to the act and conduct of the plaintiff. The defendant did not in the written statement allege that the plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct or of neglect of duty as Municipal Commissioner. The following issues were framed:

I. Whether the removal of the plaintiff was legal?

II. Whether the discretion vested in the Governor in Council was exercised *bona fide*, and in a proper manner?

III. Whether plaintiff is entitled to any, and what damages?

IV. Whether the removal of the plaintiff was wholly void?

V. Whether plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that he should be restored to office?

The learned Judge remarks:

The last issue and the relief in respect of it was abandoned by the plaintiff at the hearing. The principal question in the case arises in the last issue, which again depends on the question, what is the true construction to be put on Section 9 of Act III of 1871? Mr. Branson for plaintiff contended that reading that Section 9, and giving the language used its ordinary, natural, and apparent meaning, the Governor in Council had no power to remove the plaintiff from his office unless the plaintiff had been before the removal guilty of misconduct in fact, or had neglected his duty as Commissioner. The Advocate-General for the defendant stated that the defendant did not allege or intended to offer any evidence to prove that the plaintiff was in fact guilty of any misconduct or neglect of duty. He stated that certain acts and conduct of the plaintiff were represented to the Governor in Council, who considered them and deemed that he had authority to remove the plaintiff. He contended that in the construction of Section 9, there was a discretion vested in the Governor in Council to remove a Commissioner without any proof (such as a Court would require) of the fact of misconduct or neglect, and that the Governor in Council was a proper judge of whether the act or conduct of the Commissioner justified his removal, and even though the act or conduct did not amount to misconduct. The short meaning of this argument was that an absolute, discretion was vested in the Governor in Council to remove a Commissioner, if he thought the Commissioner had committed any act of misconduct or neglect, although, in fact, he had not, and that as the Governor in Council had in the exercise of his discretion so removed the plaintiff, the Court could not interfere with that discretion or consider the question whether the order of removal were legal or not,

Again:

In this case the preliminaries or pre-requisite for the exercise of discretion do not exist, as plaintiff contends, as there was admittedly no misconduct or neglect by the plaintiff. I am unable to see that the argument of the Advocate-General is consistent with Section 9 of Act III of 1871. If the general discretion contended for was intended by the Legislature, the words "for misconduct or neglect of duty" may be omitted as useless, inasmuch as the general discretionary power would include the right to remove without any course or for the cause of misconduct, or any other cause. This is contrary to the canons of construction "that a statute should be construed that if it can be prevented, no clause, sentence, or word should be superfluous void or insignificant." *Baconch.* 1-2. The Advocate-General contended that it would be an inconsistent construction to hold that the Court should have power to try whether the act or conduct of the plaintiff on which the Governor in Council acted in removing the plaintiff, justified the removal as the word misconduct must be given effect to. The question is for what purpose do they appear to have been used? Have they been used for the purposes of indicating for circumstance on the happening of which the discretion to remove is to arise? I am unable to see why such words were used, except for the purposes above specified. One of the objects of such purpose would apparently be to protect the Commissioner, against arbitrary removal. If there is a general discretion given to the Governor in Council without cause, then there is no protection to the Commissioner against the exercise of an arbitrary discretion, and without any cause being assigned. The Commissioner undertakes, without any payment, an office and for his work merely receives the position the office gives. It would be very inconsistent and not reasonable construction of the words in the Act to hold that Commissioners acting under such circumstances should be removable without cause, especially when the words of the Act, apparently define cause, namely, misconduct or neglect of duty. The words of the Act are "the persons so elected shall continue in office three years" and, again, "the Governor in Council may accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty," the proposition "for" before "misconduct" clearly meaning, "by reason of," or "on account of," or "because of," misconduct. Where the words for "misconduct" succeed the general words "may remove," they cut down the general power, and limit it to removal for misconduct, &c. If the words "for misconduct" were not there, then the power to remove would be a discretionary power. The words of Section 9 enable the Governor in Council to remove a Commissioner by reason of or on account of misconduct, or as expressed in the Act "for" misconduct. If it was intended by the Legislature that the Governor in Council should be the judge of whether acts done by a Commissioner justified his removal, the language used would have been different to that in section 9 of Act III of 1871. The language would have then either given a general discretion uncontrolled and unlimited, or would have given power to the Governor in Council to remove, if the conduct or act of the Commissioner seemed to the Governor in council to require such dismissal, or language to that effect. The only discretion vested in the Governor in Council to remove or not, does not arise until the fact of misconduct or neglect is ascertained to have been committed. If the fact of misconduct exists, then there is a discretion vested in the Governor in council either to remove or not. It may be that even the misconduct or neglect by the Commissioner is ascertained to exist, yet it may not be politic, convenient, or necessary to remove the commissioner, and accordingly the Governor has a discretion in that case. The power of removal for misconduct is given in the same Section, as the power of removal for neglect. If a Commissioner cannot be removed for neglect of duty unless he was so guilty, could a Commissioner not guilty of misconduct be removed, unless misconduct does exist? Suppose a Commissioner was removed on the ground of neglect of duty, and that it was afterwards proved that there was no neglect of duty, could it be held, having regard to the Act, that the removal was legal? This view, however, does not go further than the view of removal for misconduct. It is in my judgment impossible to have a legal foundation for removal on account of or for misconduct unless such misconduct was in fact committed, and existed, as a fact before the order for removal. In my judgment this construction of the Act contended for by the plaintiff is the true one, and as no misconduct or neglect of duty is imputed to the plaintiff, the removal of the plaintiff by the Governor in Council is not legal. It was contended for the defendant that this action being one for an alleged wrong done by the governing power, this Court could not entertain the suit, though it was admitted that any action that could be brought against the East India company might be brought against the defendant. The case in 1 *Cal p* 11 I. L. R. was relied on. That case has been considered in the case in 5 *Mad.* I. L. R. 273, and has been dissented from by a Division Bench of this court. In this latter case, the character of the Act was counted in respect of what relief against the Secretary of State might be maintained, and after referring to all the authorities, it was held that the East India company were held liable for negligence or misconduct of its officers, in, cases in which the Sovereign would not have been liable on a petition of right, and it is pointed out that the company was not only liable to suits in the Court of the Sovereign but they also submitted to the jurisdiction of their own court. It was held in that case that were an act complained of is professedly done under the sanction of Municipal law, and in the exercise of power conferred by that law, the fact that it is done by the sovereign power, and is not an act which could possibly be done by a private individual, does not oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. The case referred to by the Court, of Fowler *vs.* Secretary of State. *Indian Appeals* 1872-3 *p* 55 is like the present. There the East India Company seized an estate and a quantity of arms acting under the Municipal Law, under a claim of title to possession. The action against the Secretary of State was held maintainable. Plaintiff failed to prove his title to the land, but pressed his claim to the arms and recovered his damages for the illegal seizure of his property. *See p* 282-3. The Governor in Council removed the plaintiff professing to the act under the Municipal Law, and not under a sovereign right outside that Law. It was suggested by the Advocate-General that the principle of Act XVIII of 1850 protecting Judicial Officers from the consequences of acts done by them *bona fide* but in a mistake of law, ought to apply to his case. But the Act does not apply to the

Governor in Council, and we cannot apply to the principle of that Act inasmuch as we should be there by affecting to legislate instead of interpreting the Act. It is not necessary to decide the second issue as the discretion given to the Governor in Council did not arise, there being no misconduct or neglect of duty attributed to or present against the plaintiff. The Governor in Council in removing the plaintiff did not act in any discretionary power, but acted simply without legal authority and wrongfully. On the 3rd issue, the question is what damages should be awarded to the plaintiff for the removal from his office? No doubt, the plaintiff, though he applied before suit for information why he was removed, was refused that information, and before he was removed he was not called on to explain any of the matters which the defendant states were those which led to his removal. *Audi alteram partem* is a principle which, if applied to the plaintiff's case might have rendered this suit unnecessary. But the absence of any enquiry would not render the removal illegal, if it were otherwise legal. The case in 5 Q B 514 was one relating to a public officer as to which it is settled that the party should have been summoned before removal for cause. The office held by the plaintiff is one of importance in the estimation of the Native community, and carries with it a certain position of respect. The removal from such office by the Governor implied the censure of Government, and tended to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of the public. That removal was, it must now be taken, quite undeserved by plaintiff. The plaintiff was certainly entitled to vindicate his conduct of bringing this suit and he was by himself and his witnesses done so. The defendant repudiates all suggestion of misconduct or neglect of duty. There were no emoluments of fees attached to the plaintiff's office so that he has not suffered by the removal of any pecuniary loss, the plaintiff is, however, entitled to some damages for the wrong done to him, and we award a sum of Rs. 100. The plaintiff will recover his costs of this suit against the defendant. It is unnecessary to find on the 4th issue. In the view I take of this case it is not in my judgment at all material to refer any of the matters which the defendant says formed the ground-work for the plaintiff's removal They are, beside the case, as misconduct is not imputed. For the same reason they cannot bear on the subject of costs.

Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 100 and costs, and interest on debt and costs at 6 per cent.

The two other Judges concurred with their colleague, and the judgment was thus the unanimous judgment of the Bench.

Could any thing be a more crushing exposure of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Grant Duff and his Council than this judgment of the Madras High Court? Here is a Governor, who prides on his intellectual superiority, whose public life in England implied that if any thing he would foster the intellectual and political aspirations of the people committed to his care, who has been eager to express his sympathy with and to accord his support to the noble policy of His Excellency the Viceroy for the extension of local self-government, and yet he does his best to extinguish any little spark of public spirit and personal independence in a Native Municipal Commissioner by dismissing him without assigning any cause whatever. Oh! What a falling-off is here. We thank Mr. Vijiaraghava Chari for the pluck he has shewn by bringing the suit under notice. We thank the High Court for its bold and vigorous exposure of the want of principle and arrant despotism of the Madras Governor. But we ask will the Viceroy—the Secretary of State—the Parliament take no notice of these high-handed proceedings of the Madras Government? The Viceroy is responsible for the good government of the whole empire. His Excellency did an injustice to the people of Salem when in reply to the memorial regarding the recent Riots he said that it being a local matter it ought to be dealt with by the local Government. His Excellency will now see that in this single case, which has been judicially investigated by the highest Court in the land, the conduct of the local Government has not been quite straight. And will His Excellency take no notice of that conduct? The Secretary of State is the Queen's Minister; he represents the eyes and ears of Her Majesty, and will he not see or hear what is going on in down-trodden Madras under the despotic rule of Mr. Grant Duff? Will it not be said that because Mr. Grant Duff belongs to the reigning party, his offence is condoned? And lastly there is the Imperial Parliament. Will no body bring this scandalous conduct of the Governor of Madras to the notice of Parliament? Mr. Grant Duff has doubtless good and strong friends in Parliament, but will they lend themselves to the support of a despot, who seems to be bent upon destroying public spirit and Municipal independence among the people of Madras. We hope our countrymen in Madras will band themselves together and petition Parliament and the Crown on the subject. What is Sir Madava Rao about?

HOW OUR MONEY GOES.

IT is notorious that a great deal of the poor Indian tax-payer's hard-earned money is wasted by the Public Works and Commissariat Departments. The former Department has been justly nick-named "the Department of Public Waste," and Finance Ministers have now and then complained of its "tyranny." But the shortcomings of the Indian Commissariat Department have not hitherto been effectually exposed. In times of peace this Department does not excite much public interest or receive much attention. But its weaker points become as clear as the sun at noon-day when it is called upon to do its work in war. Dr. Charles Cameron, M. P. for Glasgow, has done good service to the people of India by calling the attention of the British public to the working of the Indian Commissariat in the late Afghan war. In his place in the House of Commons Dr. Cameron recently moved for a Committee to enquire into this matter. In support of his motives, he furnished abundant evidence of the extent to which the breakdown of the Commissariat impeded the movement of the troops, of the horrible cruelty inflicted upon the transport animals, and the enormous waste of public money involved. It is a great pity that Mr. Cameron failed to secure the enquiry asked for. We are, however, glad to say that he has not allowed the subject to drop. He has followed up his motion in the House of Commons with an able letter in the *Times* in which the shortcomings of the Indian Commissariat and transport are mercilessly exposed.

The importance of the Department will be obvious from the fact that the money drawn by it for departmental purposes during the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80 amounted to no less a sum than 13½ crores of Rupees. The amount unadjusted in executive offices at the end of 1879-80 exceeded a crore of rupees. "This sum," says Colonel Willes, "who was Commissary General at the time, "will give some idea of the unadvoidable state of the cash accounts of officers, though it gives none of the amount of work either done efficiently or not done at all. . . . I trust it may be found when the time comes for closing the outstandings that nothing worse than delay and confusion ever resulted from the excessive drain caused by the war in the department in all its branches, *but that many an agent is making a fine harvest out of the war owing to the want of proper supervision is undeniable.* . . . Once get a mass of arrears in any office and it becomes a paradise for dishonest clerks who exist in every office, who have a horror of speedy adjustment of accounts, and whose sole object is to make frivolous and petty objections." The italics in the passage quoted are ours. The Commissary General distinctly said that many an agent was making a fine harvest out of the war; and yet he adopted no effectual measures for putting an end to the state of things which he so forcibly condemns. It is impossible to believe that the agents could have robbed the Government on such a large scale without the connivance of their immediate official superiors. Colonel Willes had, however, be it said to his credit, called the attention of the Government of India to the utterly inefficient state of the Commissariat Department, before the war broke out. In reply he was told to wait till the actual outbreak of war, when the Government assured him he would have every thing he wanted. In August, 1878, the Commander-in-Chief foresaw the probability of hostilities beyond the frontier and urged the Government of India to communicate with the Commissary General with a view of making preparations. But the Government refused to do so. At the end of September the Commissary General was told to prepare. It was then too late, as the country was then on the very eve of the war. The inevitable consequence was that when the Afghan war broke out, the Department, according to the Commissary General, was "on the most limited peace scale, or quite insufficient even for that." The significance of the admission made by the Commissary General cannot be overestimated. Such being the case, what happened afterwards might have been easily predicted. "As at the commencement of the first campaign," writes the Commissary General, "so to the very end, there was the same strain on the department to provide the necessary carriage, which, owing to the enormous demand and mortality and the necessity for sending back the sick and weakly animals from the Khyber, rendered it an almost hopeless task to provide the means of moving the troops and feeding them . . . In reality, as regards the transport, the army was worse off at the commencement of the second than the first campaign." With General Biddulph's column some 6,000 camels were carried on to Quetta and kept there though not required. "At Quetta there was no food for the large number of camels, which simply starved and died in large numbers." It was originally intended that these animals should go further than Dadur, and thence return to Mithankote, to form a train. Had this intention been carried out, vast numbers of the camels which died of starvation at Quetta would have been saved, and been available for services for which they were urgently required. Then when the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed, 25,000 maunds of stores were presented to the Ameer Khan it having been ascertained that during the whole of the winter of 1878-79, the transport animals seldom got their full allowance of food. They were in charge of chaprasis, who starved them and plundered the Government. "The state of the Peshawar cantonments, consequent on the enormous number of dead animals lying about," we are told, "threatened a serious outbreak of sickness." The sick transport throughout the whole campaign was unsatisfactory. The Commissary General thus describes the condition in which the carriage returned to India at the close of the first campaign :—"The whole of the carriage when it returned to India, whether camels, mules or ponies, was completely exhausted, and very few, even after long rest, were again fit for any work. It was evident that the work, climate, want of supervision, and limited and unsuitable food had completely broken down the whole of the transport army."

So much for the first campaign. In the second, the state of matters was much worse. The existing transport being unfit for any work, it is found necessary to indent upon distant provinces for fresh animals. A depot was established at Jhelum at a cost of 45 lakhs of rupees. The Commissary General observes :—"There were many ponies from all parts sent up to Jhelum quite unsuited for transport work and the expense thus incurred unnecessarily was very great. . . . In many instances it is impossible to imagine how the needy, miserable creatures were selected." Then the gear supplied for the ponies and mules proved very unsuitable. It was found fault with in every respect and the pack-saddle which had been made up at great expense according to standard patterns was generally altered at Jhelum. A cart train for Jhelum was instituted and 1,500 carts with bullocks were purchased in Patna at Rs. 150 each. The Commissary General had represented that Patna carts would not be suitable for the work required, but no heed was given to his representation. "On arrival," we read, "the carts were found to be totally unsuited for the work required of them. Indeed, they seemed to be absolutely rotten and worthless and proving so useless caused the first delay in completing the military transport train, as carts and bullocks had to be purchased in the Punjab and the arrangements commenced *de novo*." The Bombay Government having much spare carriage available in Sind, placed some of it at the disposal of the Bengal Commissariat. In the lot there were 262 camels, which arrived at Jhelum, in such miserable condition that 146 died, two were shot, 12 sold and only 102 went to the front. The cart sent by the Bombay Government, 586 in number, proved utterly useless. They fell to pieces in great numbers on the road. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of mismanagement and cruelty to which the 90,000 camels and other baggage and slaughter animals estimated to have died in the war were subjected. The camels were placed in charge of ignorant attendants, and by the time these became accustomed to their work the state into which the camels fell from neglect and ignorance

was horrible. Again, the attendants were badly paid and often not paid at all. Most of them had been impressed into a disagreeable service, from which they were anxious to be freed. Consequently they neglected the animals in the hope that when these died or became useless they would be free to return home. Then again no satisfactory arrangements were made for the accounts of Commissariat field charges. In October, 1878, the Commissary General suggested that field account offices should be established and that the rules as regards vouchers, which it is often impossible to procure in the field, should be relaxed. But these reasonable suggestions met with determined opposition from the Military Department. The accounts fell into arrear owing to the want of intelligent and skilled clerks. These arrears, we have said above on the authority of the Commissary General himself, exceeded a crore of rupees, and afforded fine harvest for many a dishonest agent or clerk. The delay in auditing the accounts necessarily opened the door for various forms of false charges, false rates, fictitious purchases &c. While the accounts were falling into arrear owing to the want of skilled clerks, the Examiner of Commissariat accounts was busily engaged in preparing a mass of statistics, which it must have required a large number of clerks to work out. Could any thing be more ridiculous than this? While crores of rupees were being spent on account of the war the preparation of statistics should have been suspended and the clerks engaged in the work been sent to various account and executive offices where their services would have been invaluable. We heartily join with Dr. Cameron in thinking that the Government is bound to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the deplorable and disgraceful state of matters described above. If such an investigation is made, we shall know how much of the extravagant cost of the Affghan war might have been prevented. But we confess we have little hope that the Government will grant the prayer of the dumb and unrepresented Indian tax-payer.

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

THE Indian Civil Service being the best paid service in the world, we have certainly a right to expect that it should be composed of men, whose physical and mental fitness for the discharge of the important and onerous duties, which devolve upon them, is beyond question. The reader may recollect that two years ago Mr. Walter Wren, the great "coach," addressed a letter to Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, in which it was stated that the candidates selected at the lower ages prescribed by Lord Salisbury's regulations of 1876 are inferior, mentally and physically, to their predecessors. Mr. Wren spoke from great experience and his opinion was entitled to respectful attention. Lord Hartington referred the question raised by Mr. Wren to the Civil Service Commissioners, who, however held that the records of the examination did not indicate any falling-off so marked or so certainly traceable to the youth of the candidates as to justify the abolition of a system which had not been tested by results in India. Fortified by this opinion, Lord Hartington took no further action in the matter, and Mr. Wren's memorandum was quietly pigeon-holed in the India Office. About the time this document was submitted to the Secretary of State, the Government of Bombay made certain complaints in regard to the physical robustness of young men sent out for the Civil Service of this country. In a despatch to the Secretary of State dated January, 1882, Sir James Fergusson and his colleagues wrote :—"Not only is it necessary that the reinforcements so urgently asked for should be provided, but also that greater care should be taken that gentlemen selected for the Civil Service should possess constitutional robustness, *as the service at present compromises several members who cannot sustain the labours of district work.*" The italics are ours. When such complaint was deliberately made by the Government of an important Presidency like Bombay, Lord Hartington could not dispose of it summarily. His Lordship, as might be expected, immediately asked to be supplied with particulars respecting the cases referred to. The Bombay Government, in reply, furnished a list showing that "too many gentlemen have been sent out who were not sufficiently too robust to stand the work." Sir James Fergusson and his colleagues at the same time plainly told the Secretary of State that considering the great advantages of the Civil Service, the Government has a right to expect the selected candidates to possess sufficient physical strength to perform their duties efficiently. With the categorical statement of the Bombay Government before it, the India Office could no longer shelve the matter. The Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Government of India on the subject, in January 1883, enquiring whether the experience of Bombay in regard to the physical weakness of members of the Civil Service has been repeated in the other provinces of the Empire.

The correspondence on this subject that passed between the India Office and the Government of India, has recently been published in the shape of a Parliamentary blue-book. The Government of Madras, strange to say, replied to the Secretary of State's enquiry, without consulting officers in the interior of the province. After reviewing the appointments to the service of that Presidency since 1862, the Madras Government reported that it saw "no reason on the whole to think that the selected candidates were not sufficiently robust." Mr. Grant Duff and his colleagues say: "We have not thought it necessary to consult any officers outside the Secretariat. The general knowledge regarding the Civil Service possessed by the members of the Government, enables us to state that the majority of the Service are men of average health." As the Madras Government did not consult any officers outside the Secretariat, the opinion expressed by it does not carry much weight. The Government of Bengal too, like the Government of Madras, has no ground for complaint. It refers, however, to certain "known cases of insanity." Names are, of course, suppressed in the Parliamentary paper under notice. We read: "The known cases of insanity . . . . are perhaps hardly more numerous than might occur in a like number of men in any class of life exposed to such a climate and to such work as officers experience in Bengal. In most of the cases . . . . insanity appeared at an early stage of their Indian careers . . . ." These stars, we cannot help thinking, are intended to suppress damaging facts in the despatches quoted. Even if the names of the officers concerned were not given, the public ought to have been told how many cases of insanity have actually occurred. The fact that in most of the cases insanity appeared at an early stage of the career of the officers affected, does not go to refute the complaint made by the Government of Bombay. In regard to the physical robustness of young men sent out for the Civil Service, the Government of Bengal reports: "All the Commissioners agree in the opinion that there has been no difference in physical vigour between the members of the service who came out under the old system and those trained under recent regulations." Remembering that so many cases of insanity have occurred among members of the Civil Service in Bengal, we cannot attach much weight to the testimony quoted above. The North-West Government also expresses satisfaction with the existing state of things. But Sir Alfred Lyall is constrained by the very force of facts to admit that "younger men," that is to say those who have entered the service since the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 19 years, "cannot stand the hard competitive training in England so well as older men, and those who now pass may consequently come out with constitutions less hardy than formerly." The significance of this admission cannot be over-estimated. But Sir Alfred would rather put up with the existing state of things than raise the age limit, which might facilitate the entrance of Natives of India educated in their own country into the Civil Service The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is of the same opinion as his brother of Bengal. Sir Charles Aitchison "is unable to discover any difference between the physique of the men who have been selected at an earlier age and of those who were appointed under the former rules. But many of the latter came out before reaching the maximum age permissible, and the effect of the reduction cannot perhaps be properly gauged for some years to come." The *Civil and Military Gazette*, however, contradicts the Lieutenant-Governor. Our contemporary in recommending that the present limit of age for candidates for the Indian Service should be raised on grounds quite independent of the Native view of the question, observes :—"Setting aside the question of mental immaturity ; Military has long ago shown us that it is not safe to expose to the trials of a tropical climate youths who are not fully developed, and serious inconvenience is now being felt in the Panjab owing to the large number of junior civilians who are now on the sick list. Men now come out so young that, for the first few years of their service it takes them all their time to grow up, a feat which would be better, more cheaply and more safely performed in England. The present system is neither fair to the officers themselves nor to administratives under which they serve, sooner or later it must and will be altered, and sooner the better for all concerned." We are really at a loss to understand why Sir Charles Aitchison is unable to discover any difference between the physique of the men who have been selected at an earlier age and of those who were appointed under the old rules, when so many junior Punjab Civilians are on the sick list. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah reports that the experience of his province is no way similar to that of Bombay. The Chief Commissioner of Assam states that the two civilians employed in the province are fairly strong and healthy. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces says that competition-wallahs "may be sightly inferior physically, but they are very far from being unfit for their work ;" and he does not find any "observable difference in physical vigour between the civilians selected and trained under the recent regulations and the more senior competition men."

The Government of India, in submitting the collected opinions on the subject to the Secretary of State, sums these up in the following terms :—"We are glad to find that the experience of Bombay is not repeated in other parts of India, and that cases of physical or mental failure which have occured among members of the Civil Service recruited by competition in England, have not been more numerous than might be expected to occur among any similar body of men exposed to an Indian climate." We are induced to think that the Supreme Government's verdict is against the weight of the evidence mentioned above. The "known cases of insanity in Bengal," the admission made by Sir Alfred Lyall to the effect that younger men who have entered the Service since the reduction of age "come out with constitutions less hardy than formerly," the fact that a large number of junior civilians in the Punjab—the healthiest province in India are on the sick list,—conclusively show that the complaint originally made by the Government of Bombay has not been satisfactorily refuted. The matter demands a more careful and detailed investigation than the replies evoked by the Secretary of India's enquiry. The question raised by the Government of Bombay is far too important to be disposed of on such meagre and insufficient evidence as has been collected by the Government of India and embodied in the Parliamentary blue-book under notice.

MR. DACOSTA *Vrs.* MR. SETON-KARR.

MR. DACOSTA has written a reply to Mr. Seton-Karr's paper on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is brief but telling. Mr. Dacosta has taken up a few salient points, and has answered them sharp. He begins by stating: "The supporters of the Bill generally declare that it is intended to secure the cultivators in the possession and enjoyment of their fields, and afford the landowners due facilities in the recovery of their rents. Its opponents (among whom are most of the Bengal officials) aver, on the contrary, that it would prove ruinous to the cultivators, by subjecting them to be rack-rented at the

will of the new middlemen whom the Bill would call into existence; and that it would involve a breach of public faith, by violating the solemn pledge which the Government of India gave to the landowners of Bengal in 1793, with the concurrence of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain." Mr. Dacosta then remarks: "Between these conflicting statements it is of the utmost importance, for the honour of the British name as well as for the prosperity of India, that the truth should be discovered. Unfortunately Mr. Seton-Karr's paper affords no assistance in the solution of the difficulty. While expressing himself generally in favour of the Bill (although he considers it "too comprehensive" and condemns the clauses on compensation for disturbance and improvements, as based on great ignorance of the actual state of things), he makes no attempt to refute the charge, that the Bill would injuriously affect the position of the cultivators." Mr. Dacosta adds: "While Mr. Seton-Karr is greatly concerned about the protection he claims for the new middlemen, whom he styles "tenant-proprietors," he would extend no protection to their under-tenants, the actual cultivators, and contends that "the less we try to legislate for the latter class, the better." This position is entirely opposed to the views on which Mr. Bright and others endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the public in favour of the measure. It was with the protection and welfare of the actual cultivators of the soil that Mr. Bright and his friends were concerned; they had no sympathy with the middlemen, and regarded them much in the same light as they are represented in the Moorshedabad Collector's report, of 18th May last, in which it is said: "*A ryot ceases to be a ryot when he ceases to cultivate; and when he sublets, he becomes the most oppressive of all landlords, a petty middleman. To protect the actual cultivator is well; to put a man between him and the zemindar can only injure one or the other.*" Nevertheless, the main provisions of the Bill would create a new class of petty middlemen who would be vested with full power to rack-rent their tenants the cultivators, and be free from the restrictions as to the enhancement of rent, which are imposed on the landlords. Quite so. The truth is that the *bonafide* cultivators of the soil will gain nothing under the new Bill, while its advocates assert that its primary object is to benefit them. Could any thing be more contradictory and misleading than this? Then Mr. Dacosta says that "for the justification of the confiscatory clauses in the Bill, Mr. Seton-Karr has no new argument to offer, but reiterates the one adduced by Mr. Ilbert, viz., that the position of the landowner in Bengal does not correspond to that of the English owner in fee simple." Mr. Dacosta then remarks:

The opponents of the Bill (specially the Bengal officials) have said that its provisions are calculated to set class against class, to foster strife and litigation, and prove ruinous to both landowners and cultivators. There is much in Mr. Seton-Karr's remarks that confirms this opinion. He says: "I have sometimes thought whether the Bill, with its 230 sections, besides schedules and appendices, might not be too comprehensive. Intelligent natives are purplexed and harassed by our ceaseless flow of legislation. I remember a Bengal zemindar of conspicuous ability, whose outlay for stamps used for litigation and agricultural business, averaged £,7000 a year; and he and his agents were perfectly bewildered by supplementary, amending and explanatory laws. The scope and object of one had only just been mastered when it was ruthlessly swept away."

While entertaining the above views on the mischief resulting from complicated legislation and constant changes in the law, Mr. Seton-Karr nevertheless adds: "Yet when I recollect that the Rent Commissioners, the late Lieut-Governor, and the Viceroy and his Council are in favour of one new comprehensive enactment, I waive my own objections, even though I am aware that the new Bill consigns to oblivion many of the best known Regulations and Acts, well understood by the zemindar, not too complicated for the tenantry and endeared by long practice to the official mind."

Thus it appears that Mr. Seton-Karr waives his objections to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, not from a full conviction of its merits, but, in a measure, from deference for the opinions of others.

Then as to the necessity for legislation on the broad lines of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Mr. Seton-Karr says: "After nine years of disturbance, copious reports and concurrent testimony of some of the ablest administrators, there was nothing for it but fresh legislation." But the existence of this "nine years, disturbance," was never heard of by the public, and is unrecorded in the administration reports of the province which testify to a different and contrary state of things; and as regards "the copious reports and concurrent testimony," if these be the papers which the Government of India published in support of the Bill, the objections which have been taken to them should be considered, before their value can be ascertained. But on this point we have the direct testimony of the Chief Justice of Bengal, whose minute was written after a careful perusal of those copious reports published by the Government. Sir Richard Garth says: "*The question is whether there does or does not exist any such necessity, as justifies the Government in depriving the landlords in Bengal, of their rights and privileges, in the manner proposed in the Bill. I see no such necessity, and I am bound to say, that among the many complaints on behalf of the ryots, which have been published by the Government, in connection with this subject, I have been unable to find a single statement, that the ryots themselves required anything of the kind. The deprivation to which I allude, was never, as far as I can ascertain even suggested by the ryots.*"

Well said.

Mr. Dacosta thus concludes:

Looking at the diametrically opposed views which are expressed by the landed classes and the bulk of the official in Bengal, on one side, and by the supporters of the Government on the other, the public will not be satisfied with any solution that may be suggested, or may be adopted by the Government, unless all the information that can be afforded on the subject is placed within its reach. Parliament alone has the power to obtain that information; but India has no representative in Parliament, and her interests may be neglected by its members without entailing the consequences which a neglect of the interests of their constituents would involve. There are however many men in Parliament whose sense of justice has led them to defend the rights and interests of the, people of India, whenever these were unjustly assailed and who have recognised that, in accepting the power of interfering on behalf of India, they have virtually accepted the responsibility inseparable from that power.

The interference of Parliament in the details of Indian administration has, justly no doubt, been deprecated as likely to prove oftener injurious than beneficient; but no such interference is called for in this instance. The present case stands thus. A revolutionary Land Bill has been introduced in Bengal; the public mind there is greatly disturbed, and landed property is seriously depreciated; public meetings are being held all over the Presidency, strongly protesting against the injustice of the proposed measure, and memorials to the same effect have been presented to the Viceroy, the Indian Secretary of State and to both Houses of Parliament. These things have been going on for a year, and, looking at the increasing uneasiness manifested in Bengal, no abatement of the evil can reasonably be looked for until the extraordinary questions raised by the Indian Government in the Bengal Tenancy Bill have received a satisfactory solution.

Under such circumstance can Parliamentary action be wrong in calling for information which cannot be obtained through any other means?—At present Parliament and the public are left to derive their knowledge from private sources upon a question of vital importance to fifty millions of our fellow-subjects; and when the contradictory nature of the information and opinions tendered by irresponsible persons is considered, can any doubt exist on the expediency, nay the urgency, of Parliament intervening in the interests of truth and justice, by calling for the papers connected with the proposed measure?—Both the above questions will doubtless be answered in the negative by all who are impartial in the matter; and it is earnestly to be desired, therefore, that some member will give the subject the consideration it deserves, and will accept the duty which circumstances have rendered imperative.

Will Parliament take up the question? Will not Egypt and the Franchise Bill absorb its attention?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has found a way to override the Ilbert Act as the following circular to the Local Governments shews:

From—A. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S., Secretary to the Government of India.

To—All Local Governments.

Home Department—Judicial.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1884.

Sir,—In inviting your attention to the provisions of Act III of 1884, amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, I am directed to request that it may be clearly pointed out to all District Magistrates that the jurisdiction over European British subjects conferred by Sections 443 and 446 of the Code upon Magistrates of the first class, who are themselves Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, has in no respect been taken away by the amending Act. It is obviously desirable that, as far as possible, charges of the less heinous offences brought against European British subjects should be disposed of under these sections. It is believed that in most Districts the District Magistrate will have little difficulty in arranging that this should be done, and I am to request that you will issue such orders as you may think advisable with this view.

2. I am further to draw attention to the fact that nothing in Section 451A, the new Section declaring the right of European British subjects to claim a jury before the District Magistrate, affects the power of the Magistrate to dispose of a case as at present, should the prisoner not demand a jury, or in any case to commit an accused person for trial under Section 347 or Section 447 of the Code. If the Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings thinks the case to be one for the Sessions of High Court, he should stay further proceedings for trial before himself and commit the accused.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Sd.) A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Ilbert's cleverness be praised. But it will be seen that the Native Civilian Magistrates will have no opportunity of exercising the power, because they are not Justices of the Peace.

WE HAVE at last got Lord Ripon's Statement of Reasons for the compromise in the Ilbert Bill. The following is an extract from his Lordship's minute contained in the last Ilbert Bill Blue-Book:

For my own part, I adhere to the views expressed in the third and fourth paragraphs of the despatch of the 10th of August, and hold that it was the duty of the Government 'not to abandon the principles upon which this measure and the long series of measures which have preceded it are founded.' The question which the Government had to consider last December was whether it was better to admit the further change in the Bill involved in the proposed extension of jury trial, and thereby put an end to a mischievous agitation or to refuse all modifications beyond those announced by the Viceroy on his arrival at Calcutta. There was much to be said for the adoption of the latter course, but the grave evils of a prolonged agitation, caried on after the Bill was passed, and making every European case tried before a native judge or magistrate the occasion of an outbrust of race antagonism, induced the majority of the members of the Executive Council to think that, provided the principle of the Bill was firmly maintained, and native and European sessions judges and district magistrates were placed on a footing of perfect equality, the immediate concession to Europeans of a jury trial in certain cases in districts in which the jury system has not yet been generally established, was a security which might fairly be granted to persons who have been accustomed to enjoy it at home and who have been brought up to set the highest value upon it."

So might has prevailed over right. As for equality between the European and Indian Civilians, it is all moonshine as Mr. Mackenzie's circular shews.

WHEN THE *Times* is throwing open its columns to letters on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it is evident that the British public are taking interest in that Bill. A very interesting controversy has been going on between Mr. Lethbridge and Mr. Pawsey, late Magistrate of Mymensing, as to the financial status of the zemindars. We give below Mr. Lethbridge's last letter:

Sir,—If I understand rightly Mr. Pawsey's letter in *The Times* of to-day, offering further objections to the figure quoted by me to show how few Bengal zemindars are really wealthy men, he wishes to imply that the statistics of incomes collected by the Board of Revenue and published in their income-tax returns did not include incomes derived by zemindars from landed property. If this is his meaning all I can say is that he is mistaken; and for proof I need only quote the heading of the statistics, which ran as follows:

"Income-tax statistics for the Lower Provinces of Bengal showing the number of taxpayers and amount of duty realized under Schedule I including landholders and agriculturists of all classes deriving their incomes from landed property."

But after all, will Mr. Pawsey forgive me *if* I venture to say that arguments about the exact accuracy of the official returns are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the British public? He objects to my statement that "out of 206,000 landholders in Bengal 197,000 enjoy a rental of less than £8 per annum." Will he assent to the statement if put into this form "The zemindars of Bengal whose property in land will be affected by the Bengal Tenancy Bill number about 200,000, and of those the vast majority derive a profit of less than £8 per annum from their land?" I imagine no Bengal revenue officer will dispute the general accuracy of this statement; and it is sufficient to establish my position.

Dr. Hunter in his official "Statistical Account of Bengal" contents himself generally with giving the statistics of

the revenue demand of the Government. But in his account of one district Hooghly from a report by the collector dated June 12 1873 he gives exactly the details we want for that particular district. He says:—

"There are in all 3537 revenue paying estates of all kinds in Hooghly paying a total revenue in 1873 of £128 069 to the State. The aggregate annual value of these estates is estimated at £979,118 leaving a profit to the proprietors after paying Government demand of 151,055; average annual profit of each estate £42-14.

When it is remembered how rapidly the average is increased by a few large estates the British public can form its own conclusion as to the amount of income derived from the vast majority of these 3537 estates when the average for all of them large and small together is less than £43 per annum.

Yours obediently Roper LETHBRIDGE 19 clanricarde-gardens W, April 2.

This letter is a poser.

LORD LYTTON has addressed the following letter to the *Times* regarding the Civil Service question:

Sir,—I have only just seen the report in the *Times* of the 4th instant of Lord Kimberley's reply to a deputation from the Indian Reform Association, which contains the following paragraph:—"Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act passed to prevent Natives becoming civil Servants, but, if that could not be done, then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect."

In this paragraph there are two statements which I beg leave to correct. I did not ask Lord Cranbrook to get an Act passed for the exclusion of Natives from the Indian civil Service, and I did not propose that if this could not be done, the same result should be effected by lowering the standard of age.

From the date of the Queen's proclamation, communicated to Her Majesty's Indian subjects by Lord Canning, her first Viceroy of India, down to the commencement of my own Viceroyalty, no serious efforts had been made by any Indian Government to give systematic and regulated effect to the principles put forth in that proclamation respecting the employment of the Natives of India in the civil Service of the crown. Not the least assiduous efforts of my own Viceroyalty were directed to the attainment of this object, and guided mainly by the views expressed in a singularly wise despatch addressed, I think, to the late Lord Mayo by the Duke of Argyll. The result of them was embodied in a long and elaborate Minute, and what I proposed to Lord Cranbrook was, not the exclusion of Natives from the civil Service of India, either by Act of Parliament or by lowering the standard of age, but the exclusive reservation to Natives of a large number of civil appointments previously held almost entirely by European members of the covenanted Service, together with the withdrawal from the Uncovenated Service of certain, other appointments, to be held henceforth by Natives only with an official *status* that of a covenanted Service.

THE ENGLISHMAN does not agree with us in the view we have taken of the financial proposals made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Calcutta Corporation in respect of the remission of the police charges. His Honour proposes that if the corporation will set aside from the general fund Rs. 150,000 per annum for sanitary and town improvement, he will refund to it for the same purposes Rs. 100,000, from the police contribution made by the town. As this would necessitate the increase of the house-rate, we suggested that inasmuch as the annual drainage contribution of a lakh and a half rupees will soon fall through, it should be applied to sanitary and town improvements as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Our arguments were firstly that the burden of taxation ought not to fall on the house-owners alone, and secondly that the house-rate ought not to exceed 7½ per cent. per annum. The *Englishman* raises the old question of the incidence of the house-rate on the owner and occupier respectively. We do not wish to enter into this question, for its bearings are generally well understood. But it cannot be denied that after all what the house-owner pays comes from his own pocket, for the rates and taxes contributed are so much deduction from his profits. As for our remark that the house-rate ought not to exceed 7½ per cent. per annum our contemporary says:

Because the *Patriot* holds that the house-rate ought not to exceed the maximum of 7½ per cent, that is not sufficient reason why, as the legislature has decided that it may be fixed at 10 per cent, it should not be raised to the latter amount for the very necessary purposes of the sanitation of the town. The framers of the Municipal Act evidently did not think 10 per cent too high a rate at which to fix the house-rate; and their opinion is certainly entitled to more weight than that of the editor of the *Patriot*.

We do not wish to impose our dictum upon any body, but we wrote from experience. As shewn in the last Administration report of the Calcutta Municipality, the incidence of Municipal taxation per head at the rate of 7½ per cent. in this town is far greater than in any other Indian in town.

It would be absolute cruelty to the poor taxpayers of Calcutta to further increase the house-rate. Our contemporary points out that the legislation has fixed the house-rate at 10 per cent., surely that does not imply that it should be the regular, annual, recurring rate. It is meant as a reserve for extraordinary occasions, and in that light the maximum of 10 per cent. had hitherto been used. We have therefore proposed nothing unusual or unreasonable.

WE TAKE the following extract from the Administration report of Assam for 1882-83:

The draft Land Revenue Registration for Assam, the history of which was given in paragraph 19 of last year's summary, received the general approval of the Government of India towards the end of 1882; it was then published, both in English and the Vernacular for general information and criticism, and opinions were invited from officials and the public on its provisions. These were received and considered after the close of the year, when the draft was recast and resubmitted for the sanction of the Government of India and such further elaboration in the Legislative Department as might be necessary.

A draft of another measure of some importance, namely, a Rent Regulation for the Assam Valley, was drawn up in October 1882 by a Committee of officers assembled at Shillong, and published for general information and criticism. There is at present no statute law on the subject of rent in these districts, Act X of 1859 not being legally in force, though certain portions of it were directed by executive orders to be applied by the Courts in deciding rent cases. The Conditions of the Assam Valley are very different from those of other parts of India where Act X applies, *and it was deemed expedient to take advantage of the present general absence of disputes on the subject to lay the basis of sound principles, and to check betimes the growth of evils which in more advanced provinces it has been necessary to meet the hotly-contest legislation, undertaken after they have become inveterate.* The draft prepared by the Committee was published for the purpose of eliciting criticism, and the opinions received were digested and considered during the summer of 1883.

The Italics are ours. The Assam Rent Regulation is a revolutionary measure, and the only plea for it is that though there are at present no dispute and strife, such dispute and strife may hereafter arise. It is the occult wisdom of a British Governor, which could discover such tremendous logic for revolutionary legislation.

IN THE GREAT Compensation appeal pending before the Judge of Gowhati the High Court has issued the following rule:

"Rule Nos. 488 to 490 of 1884. Rule issue on the opposite party to shew cause why the application for transfer of appeals to *this* or some other Courts should not be granted and the record sent for."

(Sd.) W. F. MacDonell,
" C. D. Field, Judges.

9th April 1884.

It would give satisfaction to the native public of Assam, if this case were transfered to the file of the High Court.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co. ☜

DR. DE JONGH'S LIHGT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favor the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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" Kalydas Bhattacharjea, Cawnpore	13	4	0
" Sreenath Chatterjea, Chopa	6	10	0
" Bamuchurn Banerjea, Gurdaspur	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—14th *May* 1884.

General.—3rd April—Mr J C Veasey, Offg Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, to act in the second grade of Magtes and colrs, from 23rd ult.

30th April—Mr C A W Fordyce, Offg Sub-Depy Colr, Khoorda, Pooree, to be a Special Depy Colr under the Board of Revenue for acquiring land for the Khairbad-Roopnarainpore Railway.

Mr Fordyce is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in the Burdwan dist.

Moulvie Abdool Jubber, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, leave for one month, from 10th May or subsequent date.

Baboo Bunkoo Behari Buxee, Sub-Depy Colr, Pakour, Sonthal Perghs, leave for 21 days, in extension of leave granted 22nd March 1884.

1st May—Mr L J R Brace, Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, to have charge of the Royal Botanical gardens, in addn to his own duties, during absence of Dr G King.

Mr J Gammie, Head Gardener of the Govt Chinchona Cultivation, Darjeeling, to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation, in addn to his own duties, during the absence of Dr G King.

Mr B De, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Bonomali Paramanick, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Satkhira, Khoolna, leave for 2 months and 11 days from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Rajony Kanto Mookerjee to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Satkhira in Khoolna, during absence of Baboo Bonomaly Paramanick.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozafferpore, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Shahabad.

Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, leave for two months.

5th May—The undermentioned officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, on 20th April, 1884:—

Mr R M Waller and Mr H A D Philips.

Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Balasore, leave for four days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of 5th Feby last.

Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Balasore on leave is transfd to Jessore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr. G M Goodricke, Depy Colr of Calcutta and Supdt of Excise Revenue, leave, on private affairs, for six months from 1st inst, or subsequent date

Mr R C Sterndale, Vice-chairman of the Suburban Municipality, Calcutta, is apptd to act as a Depy colr in Calcutta, and as Supdt of Excise Revenue, under sect 32 of Act VII (BC) of 1878 in the following places, that is to say:—

1 In the dist of Calcutta.

2 In so much of the dist of the 24-Perghs as is within the jurisdiction of the Comr of Police, Calcutta; and

3 In so much of the dist of Hooghly as is comprised within the limit of the Municipality of Howrah.

Mr Sterndale is also to act as a Colr of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, under sec 3 of Act 1 of 1879, and as a Colr under sec 3 of the Bengal Lincense Tax Act, II of 1880 in Calcutta.

Mr Sterndale will act in the said apptmts during absence, on leave, of Mr G M Goodricke,

7th May—Mr J Scobell Armstrong, Colr of Customs, Calcutta, leave for three months, from the 21st inst.

Mr F R S Collier, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Serampore, Hooghly, to act as Colr of Customs, Calcutta, during absence of Mr J Scobell Armstrong.

Mr F A Slack, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, contai, Midnapore, to have charge of the Serampore Sub-divn of the Hooghly dist, during absence, on deputn of Mr F R S collier.

Moulvie Abdul Kadir, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Narail, Jessore, on leave, to have charge of the contai sub-divn of

the Midnapore dist, during absence, on deputn, of Mr F A Slack.

12th may—Baboo Upendra chandra Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Burdwan.

This cancels order of 29th ult, posting Baboo Upendro chandra Mookerjee to the sudder station of Purneah.

Police—24 April—Mr C Raban, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Khoolna, leave for three months, from 3rd May next, or subsequent date.

28th April—col H E Waller, Dist Supdt of Police, Durbhunga, is promotd to the first grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 27th ult, vice col C T Hitchins, decd.

Mr W W Daly, Comdt of Frontier Police, Assam, on leave is promtd to the second grade of Dist supdts of Police, from 27th ult, vice col, H E Waller.

Mr D W Ritchie, Dist Supdt of Police, Fureedpore, is promtd to the third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 27th ult, vice Mr W W Daly.

Mr C P crouch, Comdt of Frontier Police, Assam, is promtd to the fourth grade of Dist Supdt of Police, from 27th ult, vice Mr D W Ritchie,

Mr. W F Smith, Dist Offg. Supdt of Police, Chittagong, to be a Dist Supdt of polic of the fifth grade from 27th ult, vice Mr C P Crouch.

H S Schurr, Tempy Asst Supdt of police of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 27th ult, vice Mr W F Smith.

Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, Asst Supdt of Police, Asam, is promtd tempy to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 27th ult vice Mr H S Schurr,

Mr J C Stack, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 27th ult, vice Mr H S Schurr.

Mr H C Clugstoun, Asst Supdt of police, Mymensingh, promtd tempy to the second grade of Asst Supdt of Police, from 27th ult, vice Mr J C Stack.

Registration—1st May—Moulvie Syed Abdur Raub, Special Sub-Regtr, Jessore, on probn is confirmed in that apptmt.

Education—30th April—Baboo Okhoy Mookerjee, Head Master of the Rungpore Zillah school, is apptd a member of, and Secy to the Dist School Committee of Rungpore, vice Baboo Khetter Mohun Mittra, who has left the pist.

5th May—The following gentlemen to be member of the Dist School Committee of Howrah:—

Surg-Maj J G Pitcher, Civil Surg, Howrah, vice Baboo Becharam Chatterjee, Resigned.

Mr S F Downing, Principal, Engrg College, Howrah, vice Mr J H Reily.

The Rev A L Mitchell, Chapln Howrah, vice Kumar Bejoy Kissen Roy, decd.

Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna, C I E, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, vice Baboo Obhoy Churn Ghose, decd.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, vice Baboo Raj Kissen Mookerjee, decd.

Opium—30th April—Mr N T Ryves, Sub Depy Opium Agent, Hajeepore, Mazufferpore, leave for one month, from 1st April, 1884.

Mr W T Ryves, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Chupra, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent' Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, during absence of Mr N P Ryves.

1st May—Mr W L L Reed, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tirhta, leave for 2 months and 27 days, from 19th inst.

Medical—2nd May—Surg J Moorhead, Civil Surg of Mymensingh reported his departure from India, on furlough, on afternoon of 18th ult.

5th May—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Bundipore Dispensary, in Hooghly:—

Baboo Gris Chandra Chakrabutty, Baboo Bani Madhub Ghattack, Baboo Gris Chandra Roy, Baboo Mohes Chundra Ghatak, Baboo Brojonth Mittra, and Baboo Khetranath Ghose.

13th May—Dr K D Ghose, Civil Medl Officer, Khoolna, to act as Supdt of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, during absence of Surg-Maj K P Gupta.

Sanitation—25th April—Asst Surg Kally Prassanna Ghosal to act as Depy Supdt of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, during the absence of Asst Surg Neem Chand Gupta, from date he joined his apptmt.

Asst Surg Kally Prosunno Ghosal, Offg Depy Supdt of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, to be Supdt of Vaccination, Sonthal Perghs Circle.

This cancels order of 15th Feby last, apptg Asst Surg Anand Chunder Mookerjee to be Supdt of Vaccination, Sonthal Perghs.

Asst Surg Mohendro Nath Das, a Superny at the Presidency, to act as Depy Supdt of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, during the absence of Asst Surg Neem Chand Gupta.

Zoological Gardens—2dd May—Lieut-Col G F Graham to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

13th May—Mr C H Moore to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

Municipal—4th May—The Lieut Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Rungpore Municipality of Dr E S Brander, Civil Surg of the dist, to be their Vice Chairman.

5th May—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Mozufferpore Municipality of Baboo Iswary Churn Mukerjea to be their Vice-Chairman.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Perst Asst to the Comr of Dacca, to be a Comr of the Daoca Municipality, vice Moulvie Obaidullah, resigned.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Chattra Municipality, in the dist of Hazareebagh, of Baboo Mohendra Lall Ghose, Munsif, to be their Vice-Chairman.

9th May—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in 24-perghs, of Baboo Preonath Banerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

Road Cess—5th May—Mr J C Williamson to be a member and Vice-Chairman of the Pooree Dist Road Committee.

Mr Patrick Duff, Sub-Manager, Narediger, to be a member of the Soopool Branch Road Committee, in Bhagulpore, vice Baboo Mohadeo Dutt, tranfd.

Advertisements.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The specification for the Repairs of the Town Hall having been revised, fresh tenders for this work are hereby invited and will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 21st instant.

Tenders must be under sealed covers, superscribed "Repairs of Town Hall," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rupees one hundred.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Engineer to the Corporation, from whom copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained on application.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall this day the 19th May 1884, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the proceedings of the water supply extension committee at meetings held on the 3rd, 8th and 16th April.

2. To consider the question of renewing the license of the Ahiritollah Market for the year 1884-85.

3. To consider the Reply from the Government of Bengal on the question of the Town being relieved from the support of the Police with Resolution thereon by the Town Council.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council and other Committees.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

VALUABLE ZEMINDARIES FOR SALE

In the District Judge's Court of Jessore

On the 2nd June 1884.

Under a decree for sale under mortgage held by Baboo Gobin Lall Mullick and Gopal Lall Mullick of Jorasanko, Calcutta, against Baboo Mohendra Nath Roy Chowdry and Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdry of Satkhira.

SPECIFICATION OF PROPERTIES.

An one-tenth share of the undermentioned zemindaries 1, 2, 3, 4, in the district of Koolneah, Subdivision and station Satkhirah, recorded separately and solely in the name of the mortgagers, in the Khoolneah Collectorate as estates.

(1) Towjee No. 64 Talakhajra hustabood is Rs. 1940 annas 3 gundahs 10 annual revenue payable Rs. 871 gundahs 10.

(2) Towjee No. 108 Baboolia, hustabood is Rs. 1070-7-0 annual revenue payable Rs. 513-8.

(3) Towjee No. 132 Bhadrah hustabood is Rs. 4891-2-10 annual revenue payable Rs. 2032-3-9.

(4) No. 139 Mollye hastabood is Rs. 4218-2-13 annual revenue payable Rs 2297-3-9 gundahs

For further particulars apply to the mortagees, or to Baboo Debendra Chunder Ghose, Bhowanipore.

CHUNDER KANT SEAL.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

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Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

A pains-taking and energetic Head-master for the Tej Narayan City School, Bhagulpur, on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 with prospect of increase up to Rs. 100. Preference will be given to an M. A. possessing some knowledge of Sanskrit and experience as Head-master of a Higher Class English School. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 30th instant.

LADLY MOHUN GHOSE.
Bhagulpur, 12th May 1884. } Secy. T. N. City School.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
Half-year ended 30th April 1884.

1. YOUR Directors submit for examination and approval the accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 30th April 1884.

2. On the 31st October last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 6,640-0-6; during the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 45,588-12-0; of these two amounts Rs. 45,010-10-3 have been realised, leaving Rs. 7,218-2-3 outstanding.

3. There has been a gradual improvement in the business during the half-year, and at the close there was a fair demand for storage accommodation.

4. The divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 31,403-15-4 which, after reserving Rs. 2,000 as usual for the Repair and Building Fund, and discharging the amount now at debit of that Fund, Rs. 2,967-0-1, will admit of a dividend of Rs. 13 per share, and the transfer of the balance Rs. 436-15-3 to current Profit and Loss.

5. A vacancy in the Direction has been created by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Gladstone, proceeded to Europe; and Mr. C. H. Moore of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., and Mr. W. J. M. McCaw of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., offer themselves as candidates. Mr. A. B. Sutherland and Baboo Tariney Churn Bhose go out by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

6. Your Secretary, Mr. Wood, having returned from the leave granted to him last August, resumed charge on the 1st January.

TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,
D. C. LAW,
A. E. HARRISS,
A. B. SUTHERLAND,
DAVID COWIE.

CALCUTTA: 10th *May* 1884 }

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at their Office on Wednesday, the 14th May 1884, at noon, the following Resolutions were passed :—

DAVID COWIE, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

1. *Proposed by* G. H. KIERNANDER, ESQ.,
Seconded by BABOO MUDDEN MOHAN BYSACK,

That the Report of the Directors be received, and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed by* A. B. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.,
Seconded by BABOO RAJENDRO NATH SEN,

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 31,403-15-4 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Directors' Report, and that a dividend be declared of Rs. 13 per share, payable on and from the 20th instant.

3. *Proposed by* G. H. KIERNANDER ESQ.,
Seconded by BABOO TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,

That MR. W. J. M. MCCAW be elected a Director in the room of MR. H. N. GLADSTONE, who has resigned and proceeded to Europe.

4. *Proposed by* A. E. HARRISS, ESQ,
Seconded by BABOO MUDDEN MOHAN BYSACK,

That the retiring Directors, MR. A. B. SUTHERLAND and BABOO TARINEY CHURN BHOSE, be re-elected.

5. *Proposed by* G. H. KIERNANDER, ESQ.,
Seconded by BABOO MUDDEN MOHAN BYSACK,

That the thanks of this Meeting, on behalf of the Shareholders, be given to the Directors, Secretary, and Establishment for their services during the past half-year.

DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

KRISHI SANGRAHA.

A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library, Potuldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath, Chinabazar, Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years,(prictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

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Numerous testimonials.
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The Fourth and last Call of Rs. 15 per Share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th May 1884.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 14th May 1884.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d.,
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AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st May 1884.

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Secy. Contai H. C. E. School.
Contai P. O., Midnapore Dist.
7th May 1884.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

89th Dividend.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 30th April 1884 of Rs. 13 per Share will be payable on and from the 20th instant.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.
Calcutta, 14th May, 1884.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.
GRAND SUMMER PREPARATION.

Tailors, Milliners, Shirtmakers, all sorts of Ready made dress, and General order Supplier, 373-4 Upper Chitpore Roads Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Our summer collections consist of the finest Stuffs of Alpaca, Parometta, Holland, Satin Jin, Cotton drill, Adhee-nonsook, Suiss, Cambre-prints, and Chintz, Horrock's Long Cloth, Crowned Sanghai, Japan and other Silks, and Satins of the first water, too numerous to detail.

An inspection and patronage solicited.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. COL. DAVID BUTLER YOUNG DECEASED.

All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to the undersigned at No. 13, Rampant Row, Bombay, Executor of the Will of the above deceased within one month from this date after which the assets belonging to the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.

Dated Bombay 21st April 1884.

A. ABERCROMBIE,
Executor.

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Artificial Teeth are prepared in the Latest American Style and Principle. Terms Moderate, Consultation Free.

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FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

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15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
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22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22.	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34,	36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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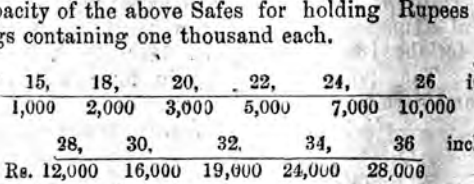

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The Gear is cheap in its first cost and simpler in working them than any other Tramway system yet introduced.

Further particulars and terms on application to,

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Care of Hope Foundery,
Sealdah.

WANTED.

A firm or private individual to act as an agent for the Patentee for Bengal and Assam.

কলিকাতা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা।

ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

বাহির সিমলা, ২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিশ ষ্ট্রীট,

সাধারণ ব্রাহ্মসমাজের উপাসনা গৃহের ঠিক উত্তর

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THE MARVELOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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A non-alcoholic stimulating beverage and a very good nervine and stomachic drink.

It gives immediate relief to billious headache, indigestion, **nervous exhaustion from fatigue and over work, &c,, &c.**

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Price Rs. 1-12 per dozen, and Rs. 1-8 for bottles.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

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The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

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SALE COMMENCES

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Auction to Commence at 11-30 a. m. each day.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE RARE JEWELS,

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Jewelled and Embroidered Chogahs &c.,

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Jewellers to Government,

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THE MANAGER, CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
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NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.
49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Directions for using this medicine accompany each bottle in nine languages.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicine, various preparations and imitations have come into the market. When ordering for Darlington's Pain-Curer, insist on your being supplied with what you want, for an unprincipled vendor will try to foist on you a worthless preparation which is likely to leave him a better profit.

This famous and popular remedy is widely used by the nobility and aristocracy of the natives of India and by the people at large. They have found it their best friend.

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883. "I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of Darlington's famous Infallible Pain-Curer by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhokeylas, Kidderpore, has, for the last four years, used Darlington's Pain-Curer (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Lala Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore writes.—"Please send me another dozen small bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer. I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

His Highness Raja Frotab Sah, of Tehri Garhwal states, N. W. Provinces, writes:—"It affords me much pleasure in informing you that the two bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer (large size) which I took from you have given me an extraordinary relief from the rheumatism I have been suffering since the last 6 months. Therefore, I request you to send me 2 bottles more, (large size) as I wish to take this valuable medicine with me on my tour towards the Himalaya Mountains.

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdhry, an influential zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50 and ordered for a couple dozen large phials of Darlington's Pain-Curer.

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Mr. M. Hla Oung the present Asstt. Comptroller General of Bengal writes:—Darlington's Pain-Curer is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

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Without profits.

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20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

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	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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